Amusements and Aleetings Co-Night.

BOOTH'S THEATER, -"La vie Parisionne." Aimea. RAGE THEATER. "PATTED."

RAGE THEATER. "Patted."

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GILMORE'S GARDEN.- Concert.
IEVING HALL.-Billiard Tournament.
JEROME PARK.-Spring Racing Meeting.
WEST ELEVENTH STREET PRESENTERIAN CHURCH.Strawberry Festival.

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TO CENTENNIAL EXHIBITORS.—THE DAILY HBUNE is delivered to subscribers in the Exhibition, ations in the buildings or on the grounds, at 8 s. m. ould be left at THE THERE PAVILION, Belmontay

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION OFFICE of THE TRIBUNE is in The Tribune Pavillon, Belmontave, Centennia Grounds (on the bank of the Lake). The Philidiphia Branch Office is at No. 713 Cheatmutat. (old Masonic Temple) Subscriptions and selectivements received at regular rate at both offices. Tile Dally Think is served by carrier in all parts of the city early in the morning.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1876. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The British Government declined to lay Mr. Fish's dispatch of May 22, on the Winslow case, before Parliament. = A great many ocean steamers are idle in Liverpool, ____ There are beavy floods in Eastern Switzerland.

DOMESTIC .- The New-York delegation at Cincinnati stand 68 for Mr. Conkling, and Mr. Curtis and Mr. Low for Bristow; Mr. Conkling is gaining among Southern delegates, and at present is the second strongest candidate; Mr. Blaine is still first; Mr. Morton is losing. = Speaker Kerr's health is improving. - A stay of proceedings in the case of George D. Lord has been granted until July 10. Mr. Blaine, it is thought, will be able to walk in a day or two.

Congress.-The Senate adjourned until Thursday. Bills were introduced in the House to amend and repeal the Resumption act. The Army Apppropriation bill was reported, with large reductions from the original estimates. The Chinese Treaty bill was passed. The committee which investigated the charges against Speaker Kerr made a unanimous report exonerating him, which was unanimously adopted; a certified copy of the proceedings was ordered to be furnished him.

CITY AND SUBURBAN, -Further reductions in railway rates to and from the West were made. —— The Methodist ministers adopted an appeal for the enforcement of the Sunday law. === In the suits against the rapid transit companies, testimony was given about frightening horses and about the Gil-Bert charter. == The Brooklyn Aldermen reseinded the confirmation of two Park Commis sioners made last Fall. Gold, 11258, 11258 11258. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 88810 cents. Stocks moderately active and lower, closing steady.

THE WEATHER.-The Government report predicts clouds and rain. == In this city yesterday the weather was threatening with drizzling rain late in the day; thermometer 66°, 70°, 78°. === The indications of the barometer for this section are that there will be no storm nor any bad weather except temporary light rain for three days to come.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE leaving town or travcling for the Summer can have the paper mailes to them, postpaid, for \$1 per month, the address being changed whenever desired. Requests for a change of address should always mention the edition (Daily, Weekly, or Semi-Weekly), and both old and new addresses.

Happily there is no conflict of authorities in the Centennial management at Philadelphia. There was and is a wide difference of opinion between the Centennial Commission and the Board of Finance as to their respective powers; but they have agreed to work harmoniously, and deserve credit therefor.

All information from the suspended savings bank points to a prospect of at least 50 per cent dividend within a month, and 40 per cent afterward, if it goes into the receiver's hands. There is nothing in the history of the case to alarm depositors in other savings banks, and no "runs" are anticipated.

In adopting by a unanimous vote the report of the committee that has investigated the charge against Speaker Kerr, the House of Representatives gives official utterance to a belief shared by the whole country. The committee wholly exonerates Mr. Kerr. But what shall be done with Harney and the vile schemers who egged him on?

Eastern Switzerland is suffering severely from floods caused by heavy rains and melting snow. The Canton of Thurgau, which is entirely inundated, is 384 square miles in extent, and has about 95,000 people. The serious damage the railroads have suffered is one of the worst effects of the mountain tor-

rents, since it will retard the aid that is sent to the homeless.

Our Canadian neighbors are having a spell of warm weather, the thermometer having registered 90° yesterday in Ottawa. In this city the temperature has not been so high as that this month, except on one day, the 5th inst., when it was two degrees greater at three in the afternoon.

Private but entirely authentic and accurate information concerning the health of ex-Speaker Blaine, makes it certain that his prospects of speedy recovery are even more satisfactory than the General Press dispatches indicate. There is certainly no reason to apprehend that he will not be abundantly equal, in ample bodily strength, to the discharge of any public duties to which he may be called.

The great decline in passenger and freight traffic with Great Britain accounts for a large number of ocean steamers being idle at Liverpool. This excess in the number of ships needed affords promise that henceforth the rates for conveying produce and passengers will be very reasonable. The "general con-"sumer" at both sides of the Atlantic will, of course, be correspondingly benefited.

Gov. Dennison by a succinct and definite account of an interview of Mr. Blaine with Mr. Bristow at which he was present, puts an end to the current rumors of personal hard feeling between those candidates for Cincinnati honors. If all the supporters of Presidential aspirants would show as much good sense as the principals, there would be instantaneous relief from the mud-throwing business.

Mr. Blaine's illness appears to have damped the hopes of a few of his more ardent supporters at Cincinnati. There is, however, no de fection among delegates hitherto counted for him, except from Michigan, and their loss is more than made up by gains elsewhere. His prospects with the Massachusetts delegates are improving. Meanwhile the Conkling men are working with great energy among the Southerners, and patronage and cash are said to be offered for the second choice. The Arkansas delegation is already reported as captured for Conking: but the Pennsylvanians still hold out against the blandishments offered, and express a personal preference for Blaine rather than Conkling. Whatever gains are made by the Conkling partisans, the loss accrues princi pally to Mr. Morton and partly to Mr. Bristow Hence it now seems probable that the main issue will be between the forces of Blaino and Conkling.

MANSLAUGHTER IN POLITICS.

No man may aspire to a high place in politics nowadays save at the risk of his life. We have outgrown the primitive methods of fighting for power. Candidates do not fly at one another with lance and battle-ax, nor look for opportunity to thrust a poniard into a rival's back; even the duelist's pistol, the bludgeon, and the fist have gone out of fashion as the weapons of a campaign. But the ambitious man must be as well prepared to face danger in our time as in the eras of faction riots and party wars and political assassinations. If he has a proud and sensitive spirit-and even candidates for the Presidency are sometimes men of delicate feeling and fine nervous organizationthe chances are that he will be subjected to attacks that kill quicker than the dagger or the sword. His good name, which he has cherished all his life as the most precious of his possessions, will be taken from him. His virtuous deeds will be travestied and made a reproach. His motives will be cruelly misrepresented. He will be tortured with savage ingenuity, until brain and body both give way. and he may think himself happy if even his grave be not dishonored. We had a signal example of the horrors of

when Horace Greeley was killed by it. No doubt some of the servants and supporters of the Administration, who covered the good old hero with ridicule, vilified him, mocked at him, east him out of the party of which he had been a chief founder, declared him to be baser than notorious thieves, more infamous than public robbers, reflect now with a mild regret upon the violence of their behavior in 1872, and are even a little ashamed of it. But how many of them realize the consequence of their injustice? It was neither the labor of the canvass nor disappointment at the result that broke down Mr. Greeley. He fell a victim to slander and vituperation. It seemed for a while on Sunday as if the present campaign would be marked by a somewhat similar catastrophe. Mr. Blaine's private character has been attacked with extreme bitterness, and during the past month he has been engaged in an incessant struggle to beat off accusers who represent him as a liar and a cheat, making corrupt bargains and trying to conceal them by perjury. In his case there has been something at stake more valuable than the Presidency; for he has been threatened with the loss of his standing among decent men, and of that reputation without which no gentleman thinks life worth having. Others every four years go through the excitements of a race for the White House without much danger to their nervous system; but it is the fortune of few to feel such a tremendous strain as Mulligan and the rest of that party have put upon the ex-Speaker. And if their charges are not true. what ought now to be the feelings of the men

who made them ? Mr. Blaine is fast recovering, and, thanks to a strong constitution and a careful life, will probably soon show no traces of his sudden illness; but the case of the present Speaker is more serious. Mr. Kerr was not a candidate for office; he was in a desperate condition of health; but because he was a prominent Democrat and it would hurt the party to besmirch his character, a clique of Administration politicians here in New-York undertook to nurse a tale told to his discredit by a disreputable creature, and to make of it a national scandal. The story was so outrageously improbable that no man of average intelligence ought to be excused for believing it. The man who told it was so base that nobody who knew him would accept his oath. Mr. Kerr is a gentleman of such eminent repute that nothing discreditable to him ought to be believed except upon unimpeachable testimony. Yet we find our Custom-house politicians egging on Harney, and drilling him, and fixing up his story for him, and helping him to get it before the world. No matter what became of Mr. Kerr, so long as it injured the Democratic party. Well, the scandal, so far as it affects the Speaker, is at an end. It has failed. The witness Harney

THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN THE HOUSE. A week ago, on motion of Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania, the House so changed its rules as to permit the Committee on Banking and Currency to report at any time. The effect is to give that Committee, as well as the Committee on Ways and Means, power to propose at any time a measure respecting the currency, without the disadvantage of requiring a twothirds vote to suspend the rules, and with control of the floor during action upon it. The vote was, Yeas 115, Nays 97, nearly all the members voting in the affirmative being Democrats; the motion was made, indeed, in accordance with an agreement among the Democrats. Its well-understood object is to enable a bare majority of the House to pass a bill repealing the Resumption act, and it is reported that Mr. Cox, in order to promote the harmony of the Democratic party, has agreed to report such a bill. If so, a direct vote upon it may be obtained any day. Previous votes in the House have shown that a majority, composed mainly of Democrats, is in favor of this repudiating policy.

Perhaps Mr. Cox may be too severely blamed. He is a hard-money man, it is true, but he is a Democrat earlier, later, and all the time. He is so anxious for Democratic success that he is willing to see that party succeed even on a platform which, as an honest man, and as a man of some study and information, he knows to be fatally wrong. His excuse, it is said, is that the Committee ought not to prevent a majority of the House from declaring its will. Technically, the excuse is good. Morally, it is worthless; the right of the minority to use all the power which belongs to it under the rules is as clear as any right of the majority. But Mr. Cox does not need to be taught this lesson. If there were honors and party favors to be gained by obstinate fighting for the convictions of the minority, Mr. Cox has shown that he is very willing in such a case to make the fight. The difficulty is that within his party the tide runs strongly against him, and if these reports are true he has not the temper to resist it. When he reports a bill for the repudiation of the solemn pledge of 1875, the country will note that another hard-money Democrat has gone the usual road of Demoeratic leaders, and has surrendered his convictions to his desire for the harmony and success of the party.

No doubt the contemplated bill will now pass the House. The country will not apprehend that it may become a law. There is a general confidence that the Republican Senate will not dare to surrender its position at the summons of a Democratic House. There is a more general and stronger confidence in the President. Firm in many things, even to the verge of stubbornness, he has in nothing shown more persistency than in his adhesion to the principle of the act of 1869. That act, the first signed by Gen. Grant as President, solemnly pledged the public faith of the United States to redeem the legal-tender notes in coin at the earliest possible moment, and the President's veto of the inflation bill treated this act as a pledge not only of Congress, not only of the President, but of the party in power. We believe and hope that he would meet with another veto any bill repealing the act of 1875 without providing for resumption more surely and at an earlier date. If the Third Term were yet alive, the Democrats could not possibly do anything else calculated to make it more potent than by giving to President Grant this opportunity to veto a

measure of repudiation. It is plain that the leading Democrats in the House do not expect this bill to become a law. They calculate upon defeat in the Senate or a veto. They can, and doubtless will, catch the votes of many repudiators and inflationists at the West. In advance of the nominating convention, they may succeed in so commending the party to that class of voters that no American political warfare four years ago, subsequent event will shake their preference. Once more they will force the Republican party to defend the public honor, as it did last year. Once more they will give it strong hold upon the confidence of men who abhor national swindling. Once more they will give Independents and Liberals good reason for working mightily to defeat the Democratic candidate. These voters are many at the West. Democracy will lose of them more than it will gain from the softmoney Republicans. Meanwhile, the policy proposed will cripple the Democratic party just where its chances of success are most promising, in this State, New-Jersey, and Connecticut. No shrewd Republican partisan can wish to see the Democratic party deprived of so fine a chance to commit suicide. Mr. Cox, perhaps, is as fit an instrument as could be chosen to deal the fatal blow. Of all hardmoney Democrats he has been among the firmest. But the country wants to know how far hard-money Democracy can be trusted.

THE COMING CENTENNIAL DAY.

There is, this Summer, but one important historical anniversary-that which gives name and dignity to the whole year. It is not enough that the Fourth of July is already a national holiday; not enough that business shall be silent, and labor idle, and that a few companies of soldiers and firemen shall make festal parade in the streets. There should be a solemn and universal commemoration, offering to the whole people at least the opportunity of participating in some form of exercises impressive enough to be remembered. The National Celebration of the Day at Philadelphia is the appropriate, but also the only form in which the Government can be represented; and probably not one-twentieth part of the multitude which will then be present will succeed in seeing or hearing the solemni-

This city has made seasonable arrangements for her own independent celebration, and the example has been very generally followed in all the larger cities and towns throughout the country. But there are great numbers of earnest and thoughtful people in the smaller communities, who are reluctant to see the day pass by without such honors as may he within their reach. The following is one of many letters which THE TEIBUNE IS receiving in regard to this subject:

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: As we cannot all go to Philadelphia to witness the celebration of the Centennial Fourth of July, would you be pleased to give your readers in the villages and country districts some suggestions for a suitable commemoration of the day ! DAVID SILVER. Tarrytown, N. Y., May 31, 1876.

Without attempting to prescribe any fixed plan, we would suggest that the first thing in order would be for each community to call a meeting and appoint a committee of its best citizens to consider the form of a local celebration. The conventional order of exercises goes back to his dishonorable obscurity; his includes prayer, the reading of the Declaration

vindicated but exhausted, lies near the point not necessary that this should be followed everywhere: the scenery, the associations, the original nationality of the inhabitants of each place are elements which may be allowed to modify the features of the celebration. Old traditions may in many instances be commemorated; detached scenes of history may be reenacted on the spots where they occurred; emblematic devices, tableaus, and processions may be readily designed. Wherever possible, some patriotic song or hymn should be sung by the whole assembled people.

The three weeks which still remain allow ample time for preparation, but no community patriotic enough to desire its own special celebration should delay longer. No matter how few and simple may be the commemorative features of the day, they cannot fail to give a glad expression to the popular feeling; and they will be most successful and most gratefully remembered, in proportion as they make the people participants. When the 11,000 voters of Appenzell, in Switzerland, meet to deliberate on the affairs of their canton, they repeat aloud, before their adjournment, sentence by sentence, an oath of fidelity to the Constitution; and this is described by those who have seen it as one of the most solemn and impressive spectacles in the world. The moral power of a multitude expressing collectively any lofty faith or purpose is something incalculable. We should be sorry to see some feature of this kind absent from the local celebrations of our Centennial Day. Our people are slow to accept unfamiliar forms of expression; but there is certainly no community in the land where at least some verses of the hymn "America" could not be sung by all. It would give a sublime conseeration to the anniversary if at noonday the people of every city, town, and village, from Maine to Texas, from Virginia to Oregon, should be assembled together in the same spirit of solemn rejoicing.

A JUVENILE SUICIDE.

Those who read the newspapers know that suicides by very young persons are not infrequent. In this city on Sunday night a mere lad of 16 years, William McDowell, shot himself. He was employed in a down-town banking house; but the family refused to give even the reason which they conjectured for the deed. The coroner's investigation may throw light upon it. The almost inevitable conclusion, in considering such cases, seems to be that they result from a morbid and probably congenital propensity. We adult worn out can understand how an misfortune, harassed by want, and by with nothing but the gloomiest prospects, may shuffle off this mortal coil in a pseudo philosophical way. It is difficult, however, to comprehend how an experience of only sixteen years can make life utterly distasteful; for it ean hardly have been very tragical, and scarcely such as to preclude the prospect of relief and of a change of fortune. If we remember, too, how children of even seven or eight years have done the same deed of selfslaughter, we shall better comprehend that a natural propensity may have impelled the irresponsible youth to an act the nature of which was not fully comprehended.

The moral of such a tragedy is not far to seek. It complicates the problem of education, and shows the necessity of specially allowing for individual temperaments. Many a boy has been ruined for life by a misunderstanding of his idiosyncrasies on the part of .hose to whom his culture was confided. If he has naturally a bad temper, or is continually desponding, or if there is an abnormal development of his imagination or of his emposity, he may, whenever sufficiently and peculiarly excited, seek gratification or relief through a resource about which he does not stop to reason. This may specially be the case with children of an epileptic diathesis. It is for parents carefully to watch their charges, and fully to comprehend, if possible, their peculiarities, adapting culture and discipline to each particular case.

TRAINED NURSES.

At the recent meeting in Philadelphia of the National Social Science Association an important paper was read by Dr. John Packard on the training of nurses. The first institution for this purpose, and probably the most complete in its system and working in the country, is that under Quaker rule in Philadelphia. It is self-sustaining so far as the nurses are concerned, while the charity is large and widely extended toward patients. The woman is helped at a minimum cost to a means of earning her livelihood, and then placed in the way of earning it. So much the world owes to all its citizens, however much political economists may question whether it owes any more.

It is now proposed that there shall be a general association for the training of nurses in every large city, and a central bureau of administration. In New-York and Boston two years' study is required; in New-Haven, fifteen months; in Philadelphia, one year. Instruction is given in the management of ventilation, lighting, temperature, the handling of the patient, administration of food, medicine, etc., besides the treatment of obstetrical cases, and to a certain extent of especial diseases. All this by old-fashioned people was held to come by nature to most women with families, while the fact was it seldom came at all. Anybody who has had the bad luck to be ill in a country neighborhood, where his pains and symptoms furnished a pleasant stimulus to the drowsy tone of society, and has been tended by a jury of matrons, each urging her favorite posset and personal experience in similar ailments, will know how short a way good feeling and good intentions with vague knowledge go in the presence of pain and danger. Another popular notion is that a disappointment in love or a melancholy turn of mind preëminently fits a woman for the giving of ipecae, or for night watches. The heroine of the popular novel from Evangeline down invariably soothes her woes by nursing in a hospital, where she as inevitably meets her long lost lover in a dying condition, probably indeed because the nurses are all heromes.

In old times women were skillful doctors. The Guineveres and Rosamunds had little else to do than to learn how to physic Lancelot and his squire when they came home hacked and bleeding. The skilled nursing of women, except among the religious sisterhoods, came into disrepute for many years until Miss Nightingale with her corps of lady aids displaced the male nurses. It is largely owing to that lady's sound English sense that study and practice are now urged as requisites for the female nurse, instead of purely sentimental requirements. The present scheme goes beyond Miss Nightingale's plans, and if carried into effect will provide efficient helps to the physician, in family life as well as in the camp or

most difficult and useful part of her education is to learn what not to do.

Ever since the discovery in the early days of tele-

graphing that a return wire was needless if the ends of the wire were sunk in the earth, electricians have indulged the hope that the earth could be made to carry the direct as well as the return current, and that thus all telegraph wires could be dispensed with. Many experiments have been made to test the question whether the return current actually travels through the earth, back, between stations at which the ends of the wire are buried. These experiments have given results favorable to the belief that the current does so take its course, and unfavorable to the theory that the equilibrium is restored simply by the excess or deficiency of electricity being-so to speak-lost in the great mass of electricity in the globe. It is well known, also, that there are at all times electric currents in the earth, probably near its surface, aside from those artificially produced. Their direction strength, and uniformity have been to some extent ascertained and tabulated. their chief causes is reckoned the frictional electricity likely to be developed by the sweep of the winds over the earth's surface. Very recently a renewal has been made of the efforts to utilize these currents. M. Bourbouze, who directed a series of experiments of the sort during the siege of Paris, has recently shown that sufficient power can be obtained from earth currents to work telegriphic instruments, where the only source of power was from two iron stakes driven into the earth 11 yards apart. The experiments during the siege had reference to sending messages through earth, or pre erably through water, without wires. Though moderately successful, these attempts served to show that such a mode of sending signals would require for long distances enormous battery power. If the new experiments lead to a cheap means of obtaining abundant electric force, the problem of telegraphing without wires may be in a fair way of solution. Earth, water, or even air may then be compelled to carry the electric message. That we are on the eve of a discovery of cheap sources of electricity seems not improbable. During great displays of the aurora borealis, the electricity communicated from it to the wires has been more than once utilized in this country to send messages. Another promising source of supply is very likely to be practically developed from experiments on metallic plates sunk in the sea; the chemical changes being effected and the electricity developed without any expense for salts or acids.

In the Woman's Department of the Centennial Buildings there is a case containing flowers or fruit, or some other sort of woman's work, marked as for sale, with the addition that they are made by the descendants of Thomas Jefferson, who earnestly solicit orders. Foreigners may read in this little card a significant commentary on the gratitude of republics, and no doubt they will read it. The great estates and titles of European nations belong to the descendants of men who in some way served their king or country, won a decisive battle perhaps, or proved useful companions in dissipation to some jolly prince. To Thomas Jefferson we owe the ennobling principles which lifted the Revolution above the level of a mere mercenary insurrection. His fortune was sacrificed, as we all know, in entertaining the hordes of admirers who came to Monticello, as to another Mecca, to pay homage to him. After they had literally eaten him out of house and home, their homage was paid in no other way. Jefferson before his death felt the pinch of want, and in a letter to his daughter, referring to the fact that the country had so soon forgotten him, he says, Probably I have overrated myself and the service I have rendered." When the grandchildren of this man come with a pitiable appeal to the public to keep them from need, it is little wonder that meaner men in office make haste to provide for their families by fair means or foul.

Tobacco is generally classed as a sedative rather than a stimulant, yet its "reactions" (to use a chemical term) are sometimes as violent as those of alcohol. Recently at Hobart Town, in Tasmania, a jury which had failed to agree on a criminal case was locked up to enforce a verdict. The result showed the danger of keeping twelve persons of different views in the same room for an indefinite length of time. Weary with fruitless discussion, some of the jurors commenced smoking; others, equally weary, but hostile to such a solace, protested vehemently against it. Discussion swelled into rage, and words were followed by blows. There was a frightful row; the furniture was broken, the windows smashed to atoms, chairs-but fortunately without their occupants-hurled into the street, and the inhabitants of Hobart Town alarmed and scandalized. After all this, the jury agreed even less than before, and the Judge, in despair, finally discharged them.

PERSONAL.

Henri Rochefort is said to be seriously ill at Geneva from dropsy complicated with hypertrophy of the heart.

The sketches taken of the Prince of Wales's tour in India for The London Graphic have been sent to the Centennial Exhibition by the proprietors of that

A movement has been begun among the students of the University at Rome, Italy, to erect a monument to Glordano Bruno, the Italian mathema tician and pantheistic philosopher, who was burned as a here-lie at Ventoe, Feb. 17, 1600.

An autograph letter of Charles Dickens, written in reply to a request that he would offer himself as a candidate for Parliament, was recently shown at an art exhibition in England. It is as follows: "I beg to assure you that I satisfied myself long ago that I am much better and much more usefully employed in my own calling than I could hope to be in the House of Commons. I believe no consideration on earth would induce me to become a member of that incoherent assembly."

The following story of Miss Louisa Alcott is related in The Boston Times: " In company wish some friends a few years ago, she visited the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass. With the party was an old philantoropist whose head was filled with impracticable tueorams which are the bore of those who believe that con rems which are the bore of those who believe that con-straint is the remedy for license and punishment a very essential concomitant of Justice. Approaching the bars in the prison ectazon, while the convicts were marching with lock step along the corridors, this vener-able oid gentleman, while lengthened face and cyes full of saline sympathy, turned to Miss Alcott and said, My dear Miss Alcott, just consider that these poor creatures are human beings line ourselves (God forbid, said Miss Al-cott), beings with eternal souls, locked up here by the stern hand of law, saut in from all intercourse with the outside world; it is, indeed, terrible. Well, I don't know, and Miss Alcott, with a twinkle in her bright eyes, I

Mrs. Craik, the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," is erecting a drinking fountain under a railway arch near her residence in Kent, England, and in addition there will be a constant supply of penny loaves and a money box, under the supposition that those who partake of the bread will pay for it. The London Echo makes the following comment on the project: "Confidence in one's species is something cheering to dence in one's species is something cheering to contemplate in a cynical, skeptical age. We would be sorry even to attempt to shake the kind-heart-d novelist's fatth in thirsty bucolie nature. We would even venture to suggest tast, still further to show how unworthily the rural policeman despises mankind 'on the trainp,' she should add to the convenience of her bread and water foundam a little cheese, a bottle of wholesome spirits to mix with the water, and possibly a round of cold meat, unless, indeed, she is of opinion that the patrons of her foundam would prefer tripe and onions. If she laid some long clay pipes and a few ounces of good strong tobacco about, we would gnarantee that the casual wards of every Umon in Kent would be deserted in favor of the new open-air club."

POLITICAL NOTES.

There is fear in some quarters that the third-term specter may materialize suddenly amid the chaos at Cincinnati.

Whether Mr. Blaine is politically ruined or not, is a question on which there is great difference of opinion; but there is a striking unanimity in the belief that he has utterly destroyed his Democratic opponents

The newspaper prophets seem to be pretty well agreed that Mr. Blaine will not be nominated There has been an unmistakable change in newspaper sentiment toward him during the past few days. Of course, his more partisan friends are as confident as ever, but outside of them there seems to be little hope

in the newspapers that he will succeed. Among the congress the case seems to be different.

Southern jou nals are reviving the ticket labeled Tilden and Hendricks, and are declaring it went be sure of success. The Bichmond Whig is enthusiast-cally in favor of the combination, and calls upon Gov. Hendricks to make a "patriotic abnegation of himself" by announcing that he will accept the second place. he will do this The Whig predicts he will be placed at the head of the ticket in 1880. "Let the Convention at Sa. Louis," it says, "nominate now Tilden and Hendrichs for 1876, and Hendricks and some one clas for 1880, and there will be no necessity for any Convention is 1880, for the people will already have named the man."

This declaration from The Cincinnati Gazette omes pretty near to being a threat to bolt in ease Blains is nominated: "With the pending charges against MA is nominated: With the Blaine, or, in plainer words, with his own letters standing against him, The Gazette could not, and would not, defend him, and our support of him would be about w valuable as would his own support of himself. No man can successfully stand before the people of this country, as the Republican candidate for the Presidency in this year of grace, 1876, covered all over, as Blaine is, with his own letters and other evidence of a speculative concetton with almost every subsidy railroad into which Congress breathed the breath of life."

Mr. Murat Halstead's view of the situation on Sunday morning was as follows: "Perhaps it is not well to be confident that the danger of the nomination of Blaine on the first ballot is passed, but it is our strong impression that that danger has been perceptibly dimin-ishing. Of the four foremost candidates we think Blains and Morton will decline and Conkling and Bristow gain after the first ballot, that Conkling will lead on one hallot, but that Bristow will lead him on the next turn, when Coukling will be dropped; and that the real struggle will come between Bristow and some candidate not very prominent now, who will be selected on the great principle of anybody to beat Bristow. We are aware that this guessing is extra-hazardoss, and we do not attach any immodest importance to our guess."

Col. McClure telegraphs to The Philadelphia Times from Cincinnati that Blaine's friends are making desperate stand for him, but he does not consider their success probable; that Bristow is out of the fight; that Conkling has no chance, and that Morton has an even chance against the field. The Colonel has discovered the Great Unknown in the person of Mr. Wilson of Iowa, and thus predicts: "Aiready the 'Great Unknown' is looming up, and Wilson of Iowa and Foster of Ohio are whispered about. If there are any of Washburne's friends here he is kept hidden for the present. It is believed by some that if Blaine can crystallize his force, so as to transfer it bodily, he will, at the proper time, nominate his devoted friend Wilson, who would be a strong candidata. Everything is chaotic as to the final issue. By to-morrow night it will be possible to judge of the action of the Convetion better, perhaps, than now. I would sum up tonight by conceding Blaine decidedly the largest vote on
the first ballot, with the prospect of his friends adhering
with provoking tenneity in the face of defeat, and by
classing Morten as along with the most hopeful of the
prominent candidates."

Ex-Gov. Dix objects to having the responsibility for the Republican defeat in this State in 1874 put upon his shoulders. He denies flatly the statements recently made by Mr. A. B. Cornell to this effect : first, that he attempted a non-partisan campaign in 1874; secondly, that he disregarded the views and wishes of Republicans while he was Governor; thirdly, that he declined to go on the stump after he had been warned that his defeat was imminent, and discouraged the holding of Republican meetings because he was sure of success; fourthly, that he discouraged Senator Conkling from taking the stump. On the latter point the ex-Governor says: "It was understood at Albany, at an early period of the canvass, that Mr. Conkling was not to take any active part in it. I remember the reason assigned was the urgency of his private business. I never heard of a proposal on his part to take the stump in my behalf. He could not have been discouraged by a view of the canvass which I never took, and I certainly had no right to vais which I never took, and I certainly had no right to expect from him an effort for me which he was not equally willing to make for the saivation of the Republican party. No one could possibly have been more grathed than myself if he had come forth at an early day with his cloquence and logical power to alt in stemming the adverse tide which threatened to overwhelm us, as hed in 1872, when Gen. Grant's reclection to the Presidency and his own to the Senate were involved in the result. But on this occasion we did not have the assistance until the buttle was lost. His principal speech was made in Brooklyn only a few days before the election."

Ex-Senetar I. R. Doollittle of Chicago has Ex-Senator J. R. Doolittle of Chicago has

published a long letter explaining his views on the finanial situation. After giving an elaborate history of financial legislation during and since the close of the war, he offers this solution of the problem: "First, that Congress should at once restore standard silver dollars as legal tender in payment of all sums whatever, as they were before the act of Feb. 12, 1873. Second, that Congress should at once repeal so much of the resumption act as it is the 1st of January, 1879, or any other time, as the day for payment of war money in coin. Third, to fix by law upon the retirement of a small amount of war money monthly until it comes to par with silver dollars. As the growth of population and business makes the amount of war money less in proportion, I would be satisfied if the amount to be retired did not exceed half a million or a million per month; for, as certain as the revo lution of the earth, the slow, gradual, and steady operation of the law of supply and demand would, in a reasonable time, bring war money first to par with silver, and then, by the same great law, would in the end bring it and silver to par with gold, upon a proper readjustment of the relative value of gold and silver coin. Then, and not till then, shall we be rescored to our normal condition, with the double standard of gold and silver coin—the money of the Constitution—with no paper money except such as is convertible into coin on demand—which coin money and convertible into coin on demand—which coin housy and paper together constitute the money of the civil zed world. Feeling the evils of depreciated paper money, some may object that his policy would be too slow; it might take five or ten years to bring war money and gold and silver money to par. But in so great a matter we must make haste slowly."

THE DRAMA.

PARK THEATER-IRISH DRAMA.

There was quite a crowd at the Park Theater ast night to greet Mr. Joseph Murphy on his first appearance in that house, and to witness the first perform ance in this city of Mr. Fred. Marsden's Irish drama of The Kerry Gow." Mr. Murphy is notable, as an experienced actor, for piquancy of spirit, manliness of deeanor, and case and force of execution. The parading defect is a certain inflexibility which runs like a thread of steel through his expression of all kinds of feeling. He was happiest, last night, in mo-ments of bright levity. The text of the "Kerry Gow"particularly in that part of it which is assigned to Dun O'Hara-shows a constant effort at smartness. The points were, however, neatly made by Mr. Murphy; and ats alert facial expression, and off-hand carriage of the body, aided by winsomeness of tone and picturesque dress—presented amidst romantic incidents—made his personation agreeable and effective. "The Kerry Gow" is a five-act play, constructed upon conventional plan and filled with the usua types of victous and virtuous Irish character and of docile British duliness. Messrs. Brentone, Rosens, Coggswell, and others, with Miss Mary Nunez and Miss Annie Mortimer, took part in the presentation.

PUBLIC OPINION.

If the Convention is unwise enough to go below Bristow, Washburne is very liable to be the licky-of unlacky man. Certainly his chance is better to-day that that of any of the other expectants.—[Springfield Repub Politically Blaine is probably dead. His chief

Politically Diame in the Blaine has not cleared himself from the suspicion of guitty connection with certain Congressional jobs, he has at least worst-d himself at heavy connected in the control of the suspicion of the suspicio asailants in every one

assainants in every circumter,—incase in the state of the friends of Mr. Hendricks may feel proud of the dign.ft-d bearing of their candidate, and the discretion of those favoring his nonmation. There have been no men posting over the country from state to State, setting up conventions and parieying with delegates.—indianapolis Schimet (Dem.) We protest that the Democrats of the South-

ern States small not blandly defer to the dictation of Northern wing of the party. It may be necessary, in order to secure harmony, that there small be reasonable concessions—but not whody, absolutely, arbitrarily, all on one side.—[Nashville American (Dem.)

Unfortunately there is not a speech, nor a vote, nor a letter of air. Blaine's on record that in the remotest sense can be cortured into favoring retorm, abolishing useless offices, reducing expenditures, purifying the civil service, or cutting off any of the abuse which have stunk in the nostrils of the people.—(Chicago

Mr. Bristow's fiercest opponents are in the Mr. Dristow's flericest opposents away west, where the ramineations of the Widsky Ring are widespread. The nomination at Checkmatigurouses the result in so many Congressional dis ricts that we must look beneath the grand issue to take more obscure issue to discover the causes which will influence the decision of the Republicans.—[Boston Journai (Rep.)

Mr. Washburue is a man of considerable Mr. Washburue is a man of consideration ability and extended experience in public affairs. In all opposition to railroad subsidies he made a good record; but a campaigu cannot be conducted upon that alone. Viewed from all sanatpoints, we are bound to resarblim as the weakest candidate before the people that could be named—so weak that any nomination would be taniamoniant to the defeat of the party.—(Milwaukee Sectinel (Rep.)

OBITUARY NOTES. "

Eduard Field, the Protestant Episcopal Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, died on the 8th inst. in Bes

LONDON, June 12.-E. P. Hingston, the English essayist and author of a life of Artemus Ward, died